

Pairs Check

A

1. As leader of the Second Republic and later the Second Empire, what were some of the successes of Louis Napoleon (later known as Napoleon III)?
2. What is nationalism and how was it expressed in the mid-19th century in Europe?
3. Who was the "soul" of Italian unification and what was his contribution?
4. Who was the "brains" of Italian unification and what was his contribution and methods?
5. What was the role of Napoleon III in the unification of Italy?
6. Garibaldi and Cavour did not entirely share the same vision for a unified Italy. How did this vision differ between the two? Who won?
7. What factors contributed to a sense of German unification prior to Bismarck and the unification in 1871?
8. What did Bismarck mean by the phrase "blood and iron?"
9. Explain how Bismarck used the Schleswig-Holstein issue to spark war with Austria.
10. What fears did the southern German states have about a potential union with Prussia? Were they well-founded?
11. What was the cause and outcome of the Franco-Prussian War?
12. What did "modernization" really mean for Russia?
13. What was the cause and effect of the Crimean War?
14. What was the cause and effect of the 1905 Bloody Sunday event?
15. Explain the cause and consequence of Bismarck's Kulturkampf program.

Ch. 25 – The Age of Nationalism

B

1. What were some of the failures of Louis Napoleon (aka Napoleon III)?
2. Explain how nationalism can be a force for both unification and division.
3. Who was the "sword" of Italian unification and what was his role and contribution?
4. What was the leading state in the unification efforts of Italy and why?
5. What was meant by the terms "Italia irredenta" and *risorgimento*?
6. What opposition was there to the unification of Italy?
7. How would you describe Otto von Bismarck's relationship with the people when it came to sharing power with them?
8. What obstacles were in the way of unification of the German states under Prussia and how did Bismarck deal with them?
9. Explain the origin and makeup of the North German Confederation. How was it governed and who was excluded?
10. In what way was the 1866 Indemnity Bill Bismarck's way of showing his taming of the liberal middle class?
11. What was Russia like by the 1800s and why was it so backward?
12. What were the "Great Reforms?"
13. What was a *zemstov*?
14. What was the purpose and effect of the October Manifesto?
15. What was Bismarck's attitude and reaction toward socialism in Germany?

16. How did Bismarck deal with the growing socialist movement in Germany.
17. What became of Bismarck once William II became king?
18. What were the goals and objectives of the Paris Commune?
19. What was the Dreyfus Affair?
20. In what ways is it evident that democratic reforms in Britain were *evolutionary* rather than *revolutionary*?
21. What did the Ulsterites in Ireland want (or not want) and why?
22. What ethnic group dominated Hungary and how did they treat their ethnic minorities?
23. What was meant by the term *revisionist socialist*?

16. What were the objectives of the Social Democratic party in Germany.
17. Why did William II dismiss Bismarck?
18. To what extent was the Paris Commune a success?
19. What effect did the Dreyfus affair have on the Catholic Church?
20. What was the "Irish Question" and how and when was it ultimately resolved?
21. What was to become of the rule of Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph in 1867?
22. Explain the function of the Dual monarchy.
23. In what way did some socialists see the development of German unions as a sell-out to socialist ideals?

